





of the county aforesaid have been molested in their houses, have been whipped, shot, scourged, and threatened with further visitations of violence and outrage unless they would conform to some arbitrary standard of conduct set up by these disguised assassins and murderers.

The Governor also says: I have invoked public opinion to aid me in repressing these outrages and in preserving peace and order. I have waited to see if the people of Alamance would assemble in public meeting and express their condemnation of such conduct by a portion of the citizens of the county, but I have waited in vain. No meeting of the kind has been held. No expression of disapproval even of such conduct by the great body of the citizens has yet reached this department; but, on the contrary, it is believed that the lives of citizens who have reported these crimes to the Executive have been thereby endangered, and it is further believed that many of the citizens of the county are so terrified that they dare not complain, or attempt the arrest of criminals in their midst. The civil officers of the county are silent and powerless. The laws must be maintained. These laws are over all. Every citizen, of whatever party or color, must be absolutely free to express his political opinions, and must be safe in his own house. These outrages and these violations of law must and shall cease. Criminals must and shall be brought to justice. The whole power of both governments, State and Federal, is pledged to this, and this power will be exerted. Criminals who may escape to counties adjoining Alamance will be pursued, and if not delivered up by the civil authorities of said counties, or if sheltered or protected in said counties with the knowledge of the civil authorities, the said counties will also be declared to be in a state of insurrection.

## National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

THE STANDARD.

1870-71.

THE STANDARD, after the official proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment, will omit from its title "National Anti-Slavery," and be issued, under the same editorial management, as an independent journal of Reform and Literature. It will contain eight pages, (*Harper's Weekly* size), be handsomely printed in the same clear, distinct type as hitherto, with the pages numbered and arranged suitable for binding. It will present also occasional supplements, with reports of meetings, addresses, lectures, etc.

### CASTE.

THE STANDARD will earnestly plead for the abolition of Caste, and seek to obliterate the still prevalent, unchristian prejudice, born of slavery, which deeply involves the welfare of the colored people of America in their industrial, educational and social relations. Freedom, in its broadest sense, must be made the same for the colored, as for the white citizen. It will especially urge the immediate creation by Congress of a competent and trustworthy Land Commission, to be composed of well known, disinterested friends of the freed people whose duty it shall be to cooperate with individuals and associations among the hitherto enslaved, in the selection, and purchase, upon favorable conditions, of eligible lands for homesteads. LAND, EDUCATION, and PROTECTION in their rights of citizenship, person and property, it will demand as indispensable to render their enfranchisement other than a political vassalage.

### INDIANS AND CHINESE.

THE STANDARD will advocate for the Indians, and the Chinese, as for the colored people, civil and political equality. Different parts of the same troublesome Race Question, a just and beneficent settlement can only be achieved upon the basis of the self-evident declaration of equal and inalienable rights for all mankind. It will give hearty support to the enlightened humane, Quaker experiment, inaugurated among the Indians on the Western frontier. It will urge the discontinuance of the Indian treaty system; the recognition of Indian citizenship, and the inauguration of territorial government with the protection and required obedience incident to citizenship; also the encouragement of education and agricultural pursuits among the Indians.

### THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

THE STANDARD will advocate the early adoption by Congress, and the ratification by all the States, of a Sixteenth Constitutional Amendment, which shall guarantee to women equal political rights with men. Acknowledging and encouraging State and Territorial action, it will urge that impartial suffrage for women, as well as men, be made uniform throughout the nation at the earliest practicable date. It will also seek to widen the scope of industrial avocations; to secure for woman's work just compensation; and to open the pathway for women to first-class educational advantages, and to the hitherto well-nigh forbidden fields of professional labor.

### THE LABOR QUESTION.

THE STANDARD will recognize the Labor Question as closely allied in many respects to that of Slavery, and advocate a reduction of the hours of labor, a more equitable division of profits, and seek to extend the movement for Cooperation in all branches of industry as a check upon and protection against oppressive and grinding monopolies. It will present the question free from a partisan political bias from which it has suffered much at the hands of its avowed friends.

### TEMPERANCE.

Recognizing Intemperance as one of the worst enemies of all classes, the rich and the poor, the educated and the ignorant, as one of the greatest obstacles in the way of all progress, inimical to civilization and to the perpetuity of free government,—THE STANDARD will advocate the policy of entire prohibition by legislation; and of individual total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. It will seek to awaken increased interest for the suppression of Intemperance and the casualties, crimes and suffering which it engenders.

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—PRISON REFORM—PEACE.

THE STANDARD will advocate the speedy abolition of that relic of barbarism—Capital punishment; will present the urgent necessity of Prison Reform, and will endeavor to hasten the beneficent era of true and abiding Peace, by securing its essential conditions.

### POLITICALLY.

THE STANDARD will be radical in doctrine, and independent of party. That Reconstruction may do its perfect work, it will urge that the new powers of Congress, conferred by the Constitutional Amendments, be promptly and faithfully employed to hold in check the still unrepentant rebels of the South, to put an end to the Ku-Klux reign of terror for loyal citizens, colored and white; that the adequate machinery be perfected, whereby the political rights of all citizens may be guarded especially in elections for President, Vice-President and members of Congress; that henceforth the civil and political rights of the humblest citizen may be everywhere as scrupulously protected by national authority as now the

mails and the currency. It will labor to establish the rule of republicanism, in the broad, non-partisan sense, in our own country, and to hasten its advent in other nationalities.

### RELIGIOUSLY.

THE STANDARD will teach, independent of sect or creed, the fundamental lesson of Human brotherhood, and apply to institutions, and systems of doctrine, the simple test, "By their fruits ye shall know them." It will present, in reports of the Boston Radical Club, and otherwise, statements, without controversy, of the advance thought in matters pertaining to religion. It will especially urge the practical application of the simple, important lessons of Christianity to human needs, the lifting up of the poor and lowly, and the consecration of all to good works, and to a more ennobling spiritual life.

### LITERATURE.

As hitherto, a department of choice Literary Miscellany will constitute an attractive feature of THE STANDARD. Early announcements and notices of the more important new publications will be regularly given. The Literary department will be carefully edited.

### CONTRIBUTORS.

Chief among THE STANDARD'S contributors, we are permitted to announce, will be

### WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Beside Mr. PHILLIPS' articles (which alone will be worth many times the subscription price for the year) reports will also be published of his addresses, and lectures, revised and corrected by himself.

As additional occasional contributors we are permitted to mention:

LYDIA MARIA CHILD, Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT, Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, MARY GREW, JULIA WARD HOWE, LOUISA M. ALCOTT, Rev. JOHN WEISS, ELIZABETH P. PEARODY, CHARLOTTE L. FORTEN, Col. R. J. HINTON, LOUISE CHANDLER MOUTON, ANTONETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON, MARY F. DAVIS, SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL, CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, LAURA GIDDINGS JULIAN, Rev. SILAS FARRINGTON, SALLIE HOLLEY, CAROLINE F. PUTNAM, ELEANOR D. ROCKWOOD, Rev. JOHN W. CHADWICK, WILLIAM P. TOMLINSON, JOHN K. WILDMAN, ELIZABETH M. POWELL, ALFRED H. LOVE, ROBERT W. HUME, and others to be added hereafter.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscription price of THE STANDARD, one copy, per year, will be \$3.00 in advance. Single numbers, six cents.

To all old subscribers to THE STANDARD who renew their subscriptions, BY OR BEFORE JULY 1st, 1870, and remit for the ensuing year, three dollars, we will mail post-paid one copy (in paper) of JOHN STUART MILL'S "SUBJECTION OF WOMEN."

Remittances by mail should be either by Postal money orders, or National Bank checks. Address all communications to

A. M. POWELL,  
Editor of THE STANDARD,  
No 39 Nassau street,  
New York.

## AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—COMMEMORATIVE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, February 20th, 1870, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas, the primary purpose of the Anti-Slavery movement was to secure for the black race equal rights with the white as citizens of the United States, and whereas the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States accomplishes that purpose as far as law can do it, therefore—

"Resolved, That this Executive Committee will call a meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society at New York to commemorate such ratification, as soon as practicable after it is officially proclaimed, and to decide what course the Society shall take in view of such Amendment."

WENDELL PHILLIPS, President.  
CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Secretary.  
Boston, March 1st, 1870.

[The date of the commemorative meeting is of course contingent upon that of the Secretary's proclamation. The meeting will be held within one, or at most two, weeks of the official date of the proclamation. The particulars will be fully announced at the earliest practicable date. Friends at a distance, many of whom will doubtless wish to be present, will do well to make their arrangements to come at short notice.]

ED. STANDARD.

## COMMEMORATIVE SOCIAL REUNION.

The Committee of Managers respectfully announce that a Social Reunion of friends of Freedom, commemorative of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and the national triumph of impartial suffrage, irrespective of race or color, will be held in the City of New York. [The date, with name of the Hall, to be given hereafter.]

The great victory won gives fitting occasion for sincere rejoicing, profound gratitude, and hearty congratulation.

That the proscriptive prejudices, born of slavery, which still closes schools, workshops, and hotels, to colored applicants, and denies to them equal social advantages, may be removed; that human rights, in the broadest sense, may yet be more fully recognized and guaranteed, and the ideal Republic be attained,—to these ends it is proposed still to use in the new era machinery which has wrought so well in the past. One purpose of the Social Reunion will, therefore, be to secure donations and pledges to aid the publication of THE STANDARD.

During the evening there will be brief addresses by distinguished speakers, including WENDELL PHILLIPS, Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, (probably), Rev. WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING, and others whose names will be announced hereafter. A poem, written for the occasion, will be read by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE. There will be music, vocal and instrumental.

Additional particulars will be given at a later date.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD, Wayland, Mass.  
MARY E. SARGENT, Boston, Mass.  
LAURA GIDDINGS JULIAN, Washington, D. C.  
SALLIE HOLLEY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MARY GREW, New York.  
MARTHA HUDSON, Medford, Mass.  
ANNA D. HALLLOWELL, New York.  
HANNAH HAYDOCK, Worcester, Mass.  
ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, Salem, Mass.  
CAROLINE R. PUTNAM, Albany, N. Y.  
LYDIA MOTT, Boston, Mass.  
ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, Mendon, Mass.  
CHARLOTTE A. JOY, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
LAURA C. BULLARD, Concord, Mass.  
LOUISA M. ALCOTT, Chicago, Ill.  
ELIZABETH GAY, Cambridgeport, Mass.  
SARAH J. NOWELL, Boston, Mass.  
JULIA WARD HOWE, Boston, Mass.  
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, Rochester, N. Y.  
MARY H. HALLLOWELL, Orange, N. J.  
MARY F. DAVIS, London.  
ELLEN CHAPPEL, London.

CAROLINE F. PUTNAM, New York.  
AMY POST, Rochester, N. Y.  
FREDERICK H. JONES, Albany, N. Y.  
SARAH H. PERCE, Bristol, Pa.  
ELIZABETH M. POWELL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
MARY W. POST, Westbury, L. I.  
CAROLINE E. FROTHINGHAM, New York.  
ANNA RICE POWELL, New York.

## CHRISTIANITY AND REFORM.

ADDRESSES upon the "RELATION OF CHRISTIANITY TO REFORM," under the auspices of the REFORM LEAGUE, of this city, will be given by WENDELL PHILLIPS, JULIA WARD HOWE and Rev. WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING, in STRINWAY HALL—on the Sunday evening, following the Commemorative Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society. LUCRETIA MOTT will also be in attendance, and it is hoped, will address the meeting.

## THE PHILADELPHIA FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This Society will hold its Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting in the Assembly Buildings, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 24th inst. The Annual Report, containing a sketch of the history of the Society, will be presented. This Association was organized in 1833, a few days later than the American Anti-Slavery Society, and has maintained a vigorous life through the thirty-seven years of its existence. It now proposes to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, and disband; the specific purpose for which it was organized having been accomplished.

All persons interested in the Society are cordially invited to attend the Meeting; especially those abolitionists of Chester, Bucks, Montgomery and other counties, and of the adjacent parts of New Jersey and Delaware, who in past years labored heartily and effectively with this Association, in its Annual Fairs. It is fitting that they who together bore the heat and burden of the day of toil, should rejoice together over the ripe harvest; and grasp one another's hands in token of farewell to one great work accomplished, and of fealty to the newer claims of Humanity which may next demand our service.

LUCRETIA MOTT, President.  
GULIELMA M. S. P. JONES, Mary GREW, Secretaries.

### NOTICE.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at the Assembly Buildings (10th and Chestnut streets) on Fifth day the 24th inst., at 3 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual report will be read.

G. M. S. P. JONES, Secretary.

## INADEQUATE RECONSTRUCTION.

Troops for Tennessee; troops for Louisiana; troops for Texas; troops for North Carolina—such have been the telegraphic announcements of the past week. The Attorney for the Brunswick and Atlanta railroad telegraphs from Savannah, Georgia, that "now the cry of 'Republican' shouted after a man is as terrific as ever the cry of 'abolitionist' was before the war." The Governor of North Carolina confirms the accounts of our occasional correspondents as to the reign of terror prevalent in that State, under which the colored people are the severest sufferers. A letter which will be found on our first page gives some idea of the situation in Tennessee. The writer is a competent, trustworthy witness. He withholds his name from prudential reasons, and in a private note says it would put his life in jeopardy to have it known in Tennessee in connection with this correspondence. It will be seen that even the Secretary of State of Tennessee, Mr. Fletcher, saved his life recently only by missing the train on which he expected to have been a passenger, thus disappointing the rebel assassins who were expecting and prepared to waylay him, and that it is deemed unsafe for him now to travel unattended by the military. There is a kindred rebel unrest in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky.

The present indications are that there is yet a severe ordeal for the colored and white loyalists of the South to undergo. Even before there is opportunity afforded to commemorate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, after its adoption has become assured, events show that, as a condition precedent for admission of the rebel States to Congressional representation, it will be comparatively powerless, in the absence of additional Congressional and Executive intervention, to shield those whom it enfranchises. Too late to spare the suffering which will accrue therefrom, legislators and the indifferent Northern masses will see that the restoration process, with all the rebel States, has been protracted. The most of them the material for loyal State government has been, from the beginning and is still, wanting. Numerically it is in the minority. It needs therefore but the restoration of those States, as such, with the Greeley "amnesty" doctrine in vogue, for the unrepentant rebels again to come speedily uppermost and, rehabilitated with power, to increase the intensity of the old-time reign of terror for obnoxious Northerners and the Southern colored and white loyalists. It is this reactionary rebel transition, now rapidly taking place throughout the South, which is driving hundreds of Northern settlers from the soil, making "loyalty" and "Republicanism" thoroughly odious, and which gives occasion for the telegrams to which we have alluded, of troops called for and sent in increasing numbers to various States. Such a condition of affairs at this time is other than we hoped for, but in no wise different from what might reasonably have been expected by all at the outset.

Prolonged territorial rule, as recommended by THE STANDARD, Mr. Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Julian, and others, with confiscation of the landed estates of rebels, would have given something like an adequate opportunity for loyalty to take root and grow. Now it has little chance, and will have still less as the months pass by—unless Congress, under the new power conferred by the Amendments shall assume control, afford protection to the loyal citizens, and treat the rebellious States, practically, as dependent territories. Nor will sending troops alone suffice to make Republican government possible in those States. By some process—through a suitable Land Commission—the landless poor of the South must be helped to homesteads, or their political freedom will speedily become to them worse than a mockery. To aid by appropriations from the National treasury these people to homesteads, and to that small extent, to personal independence, will be not only less costly in money but more immediately and permanently effective for good, than to maintain throughout the South a standing army of soldiers—the only other alternative.

Mr. Greeley may behold—if not so blind that he will not see—in the present military reoccupation of Tennessee, the legitimate fruition of his unphilosophical, and practically uncharitable "amnesty" doctrine. He affects to think that all opponents of his "amnesty" illusion are revengeful and unforgiving towards the (white) South. In the end we doubt not that even the Southern whites will find his assumed kindness (which we more than half suspect to be on his part a sort of political clap-net) to be cruelly in disguise. Whatever prolongs the period of rebel misrule, such as now prevails under the Greeley-Senter administration in Tennessee, affects seriously the welfare of all classes.

LAND for the landless poor, will be found to be an indispensable auxiliary, in connection with the ballot and the returning troops, to insure stable, republican government in the rebellious States. To this phase of reconstruction we invite the early attention of Senators and Representatives.

## IRVING HALL—PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

We had occasion on Tuesday last to make some preliminary inquiry concerning a suitable hall and other arrangements for the anticipated Commemorative Meeting and Social Reunion of the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society to be held in this city. To ascertain whether it might be obtained, if wanted, we called at Irving Hall. After stating the object for which the Hall would perhaps be desired, and inquiring as to its engagements, we were asked whether colored people would be a part of our audience? We replied that it was probable they would. We were then told that we could not have the Hall at any time on any terms for such a meeting! Colored people were employed in connection with the Hall as servants, but it was their rule to let it for no meetings in which colored people would be admitted as a part of the audience. We of course replied that we did not want, and would not accept any hall from which colored people were thus excluded. The proprietor or agent whom we saw, when remonstrated with, disclaimed having any prejudice himself, avowed himself a Republican (!) and said that he had served in the army,—but added that to admit colored people to their hall would injure its reputation and their patronage, that he would not permit it in such a meeting for a thousand dollars!

To be thus denied an eligible place of meeting for the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, because of the probable admixture of colored people in the audience, seemed quite like old times. We confess, nevertheless, to somewhat of surprise. It is additional, conclusive evidence, of which there is only too much in other directions, that as yet, even with the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, freedom for the colored people when contrasted with that which others enjoy is of quite another and an inferior type. While it is altogether fitting to commemorate the great gain which the success of the XVth Amendment signifies, the closing of Irving Hall against the American Anti-Slavery Society for its meeting, for the cause assigned, will serve forcibly to remind all of the duty which still rests upon us to labor earnestly for the abolition of the Caste spirit. This survives slavery, and is still potential enough not only to close and lock the doors of Irving Hall against us, but to perpetuate a fearful reign of terror for the colored people of the rebellious States. Evidently the millennium is not yet quite at hand!

## THE INDIANS.

The Indian question is of late receiving a large measure of public attention—though less than its importance demands. We are very glad to see indications on the part of Congress of a purpose to take the subject in hand, to abolish the old system of treaties, and abuses connected therewith, to provide territorial government for the Indians, and a recognition of their citizenship. The need of such action becomes all the more apparent in the light of the damaging revelations as to the inefficiency and shameless barbarism of the military on the Western frontier in dealing with the Indians, and the complicity of the white settlers in provoking the hostility of the Indians, from which in turn they are themselves severe sufferers. Of course the cruelty, and savage depredations of the Indians all must greatly deprecate. But while they are accounted only as insubordinate savages, their revengeful ferocity is over-matched by the cowardly barbarism of the soldiers of a so-called Christian and civilized government in the reckless wholesale slaughter of unoffending women and children. We are glad to notice that the attempted white-washing by Gen. Sheridan, and even Gen. Sherman, does not suffice to shield the perpetrators of the shocking Piegans Massacre from the merited condemnation of a large portion of the reputable press. The Indian must be recognized as having rights which the whites are bound to respect. This is the first step towards a peaceful solution of the Indian problem.

## PHILADELPHIA FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society will hold its Thirty-Seventh, and probably last Annual Meeting on Thursday next, the 24th inst. We invite the attention of our Pennsylvania readers to the call for the meeting which will be found in another column. Among the various Anti-Slavery organizations none has been more distinguished than this in its sphere of operations for unwavering fidelity and efficient service in the cause of impartial freedom for the colored race. On the occasion of this annual meeting, a pleasant reunion of many old co-workers is anticipated, and the Annual Report, prepared with much care, by MARY GREW, will be read. There will doubtless be a large attendance of members and friends of the Society.

From its old time service of slavery, its habitual misrepresentation, and caricaturing of Abolitionists and the colored people, the New York Herald has taken a "leap ahead," and now displays the zeal of a new convert in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause. It would have THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, as such, indefinitely continued as a safeguard against the contingency of the annexation of Cuba, "with her slavery system in full blast." Hitherto the Herald has deemed THE STANDARD quite superfluous, or worse, even before slavery within our own nationality, with special reference to which THE STANDARD was established, had been abolished. It now says:

"THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD of this week proposes, after the official proclamation of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, to omit from its title 'national anti-slavery' and issue THE STANDARD as an independent journal of reform and literature. Isn't this giving up the fight a little too soon? Suppose Cuba is annexed, with her slavery system in full blast, will not THE STANDARD again be raised, with its old 'national anti-slavery' war cry?"

The slavery system of Cuba has already been abolished as far as the Cuban Republican patriots have been able to extend their jurisdiction, and with the success of their struggle for independence of Spanish rule,—only a question of time,—that iniquitous slave system will have been wholly overthrown. Speedy success to the Cuban Revolution! But even should there be the preface or annexation of Cuba before its slave system shall have been wholly destroyed, which the Herald anticipates as a possible contingency, it is too much to expect so young an anti-slavery recruit to remember that the Constitutional Amendments in that event would not only emancipate, but enfranchise equally with the whites, all who may hitherto have been held as slaves.

The Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, addressed a communication to the Senate on Tuesday last, in relation to the Fifteenth Amendment, in which he announces that certificates of ratification have been received from thirty States. As soon therefore as Georgia and Texas shall have been disposed of by the Senate we may expect the official proclamation of the Amendment.

A bill admitting Texas passed the House on Tuesday. How long, the debate will continue in the Senate is altogether problematical, as it has no limit in that body but the physical endurance of Senators.

For the information of such of our readers as expect to attend the Commemorative Meeting, we will state that it will not in any event be held next week, but it seems now quite probable that it may be held as early as Saturday, April 2d. It will be able to announce the date definitely in our next issue.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH has published a letter in which he reviews critically the action of the New York State Convention of Methodists on the subject of Temperance. The Convention pledged its members "to attend the nominating caucuses and labor to secure the nomination of good temperance men to office." Mr. Smith warmly advocates the claims of a distinct Temperance party. He concludes his letter as follows:

"God grant that the Methodists and all other men may quit their drapshorn parties now, and join the anti-drapshorn party now. I say now—for the buying every year of fifty thousand of the drunkards of our country, and the entering every year of fifty thousand of our youth into the death-thinned ranks of drunkenness are among the facts, which forbid a moment's lingering in parties, that are indelibly bound up with the drapshorn, or a moment's lingering outside of the party, which is organized to suppress it."

We are happy to mention the probable attendance at the forthcoming Commemorative Meeting and Social Reunion of the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society in this city, of FREDERICK DOUGLASS and the Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN.

We have much pleasure also in announcing as additional occasional contributors to the future STANDARD the names of FREDERICK DOUGLASS and of the Rev. JOHN WEISS, to whose very kind letter, in another column, we invite attention.

A DEPUTATION of colored people from Tennessee visited the President and testified before the Reconstruction Committee, in Washington on Tuesday last. The account of their sufferings under the rebel rule now uppermost in Tennessee, is heart-rending, and fully confirms the statements of our Tennessee correspondent whose letter, to which we invite attention, appears in another column.

If any reader of THE STANDARD has, and will send to this office, a copy of a poem by Whittier, now out of print, entitled, *Justice and Expediency*, published we believe in 1833, in Philadelphia, he or she will confer a favor. The poem will be returned if desired.

ED. STANDARD.

## THE STANDARD.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN WEISS.

WATERTOWN, March 12, 1870.

DEAR MR. POWELL:—I greet your noble Prospectus, and I hope a crowd of friends will come to its support. We must all be found underneath the flag which you throw out. 'The country needs your paper more than ever, because technical emancipation must be followed up by moral appeal against the social prejudices which still keep freedom only nominal. In the line of criticism and moral argument, I expect that your paper will be more effective than it was while attacking the technical obstructions. They are swept away, as if to grant you a host of opportunities to undermine the purely moral and social hindrances that contest the freedmen's path. And as all the great questions of the future have but one root, I rejoice that you can now have time to group them all into one blossoming on your fair page. We have got to meet the Labor Question, and have some mind about it. We have got to manufacture paper for the women's votes. We must protect John Chinaman against the prejudices of his own class and the intrigues of politicians, who use laborers for mud-sills to the door of office. You see that all these things, if well settled, settle the negro also more firmly into American soil and privilege. The whole moral future is solid and must move together. Perhaps you will let me occasionally drop something into your clear type. Ever yours,

JOHN WEISS.

From the Boston Commonwealth.

The last issue of THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD announced that upon the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by official proclamation it should drop the words "Anti-Slavery" from its title, and changing its form to eight pages of the size of *Harper's Weekly*, devote itself in the future to the elimination of the spirit of caste from the community, and the reform cause generally. We think THE STANDARD has acted most wisely in the past in continuing its distinctive advocacy, for, though slavery was technically abolished with the proclamation of emancipation, for seven long years the legal and unlegal anti-slavery man has seen only too much of the old servitude to allow him one moment of rest in the belief that, practically and in truth, freedom had fully come. Now, however, with the black man everywhere voter, with his race in missions abroad and offices at home, with civil and political equality assured him in the fundamental law, we have, indeed, in its larger and truer significance, Emancipation; and the old warriors and the eloquent advocates may rest, or turn to new fields of usefulness. We are glad THE STANDARD is to be continued. It is a noble paper, and most judiciously conducted. Its editor, Aaron M. Powell, Esq., has shown a tact as well as devotion to a high ideal that have placed him among the most successful of the younger journalists of the time and marked him as a true man. Indeed, in the realm of reform journalism he has no superior. About THE STANDARD are clustered some of the best associations of the anti-slavery cause, and its friends are those any editor may be proud to acknowledge. We see no reason why THE STANDARD may not be of great service in the cause of truth, progress, and the general elevation of the race, and therefore hail its continuance with heartfelt pleasure.

From the Republican Standard, New Bedford, Mass., March 10.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, of New York, proposes after the official proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment to omit from its title "National Anti-Slavery," and to issue THE STANDARD in a new and improved form, as an independent journal of Reform and Literature. THE STANDARD has always done yeoman service in the cause of reform, and under the wide scope it now undertakes will be more deserving of general circulation than ever before.

## PERSONAL.

JOHN B. GOUVER denies the report that he is opposed to woman suffrage.

Mrs. Ruth Gibbs Channing, widow of the late Rev. Dr. William Elsiey Channing, died in Boston on the 2d inst., aged ninety-two.

Rev. Dr. Bellows insists that Mr. Beecher is a Unitarian, and the latter returns the compliment by affirming that Dr. Bellows is Orthodox.

The Hutchinsons (John and family) are soon to make their first concert tour through the South. They will go as far South as Florida, thence to New Orleans and to Mississippi.

Mr. William Page, one of the most distinguished of our American artists, has nearly completed a remarkably life-like portrait of Wendell Phillips. When finished it will doubtless be the best likeness of Mr. Phillips extant.

Miss Edmonia G. Highgate, formerly of Syracuse, but more recently of Mississippi, will give a lecture, on "The Condition of the Freedmen," on Sunday evening, the 20th inst., in Zion Church (Rev. Mr. Butler's), corner of Bleeker and West Tenth streets. Miss Highgate is an earnest, eloquent speaker, familiar with her theme by five years heroic, self-sacrificing labor as a teacher among the freed-people of Louisiana and Mississippi. We advise all our readers of this city, who can do so, to attend her lecture to-morrow evening.

## Our Boston Correspondence.

NO. COLXVII.

A NEW JERSEY man, just now resident in this city, told me the other day that he found the winter climate milder than the permanent residents here found it. He had no experience before of a winter without a single day of severe cold, there is small probability of a single one hereafter. Probably our next winter will be a snow-storm in the middle of March more violent than any that occurred during the winter, which, being pressed the facts of the case upon my friend's memory, and convince him that New England weather is among those doubtful things that are very near at hand.

This storm, raging furiously from the middle of Sunday night to the middle of Sunday night, has given us about twenty inches of snow, which, being drifted, has interfered considerably with all sorts of travelling, as well as with the attendance on churches and chapels yesterday afternoon and evening. Murray's Sunday evening sermon and evening service, however, was supposed able to stand the coming of a furious wind and driving snow, and were held as usual. Most fortunately, this was a snow, getting comparatively little hold on the roofs and none on the smaller branches and twigs of the trees, or our Common would have suffered very seriously.

"THE HOUSE" FAVORABLE TO GOOD WORKS OF SEVERAL representatives took place on Saturday, the result of which was to accept, by a vote of 97 to 54, a bill removing of allowing cities and towns to open their public libraries on Sundays. There was vehement opposition to recognize the best argument and the soundest doctrine in the remarks of Rev. Dr. Putnam of Roxbury, and of Mr. Tarbox of Lawrence, who urged the immense advantage of placing good instruction and a beneficial moral influence within the reach of the thousands of people who roam our streets on Sunday, instead of to a variety of temptations to evil, and greatly increased the intellectual, moral and religious instruction which the library supplies when its doors are open. We shall soon see what the opponents of improvement will do to obstruct this bill in the Senate.

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL LECTURE was attended by a small proportion of its usual hearers, who braved the storm in expectation of a discourse from Rev. William J. Potter of New Bedford. Mr. Potter, however, who had preached in the morning in the snow; and Rev. John Weiss, at the urgent request of the Committee, consented to read his fine lecture on

### TRUST IN THE DIVINE PLAN.

In this was impressively set forth the inevitable difference between God's plan for the universe through all eternity, and our plan, whether selfish or benevolent, for the regulation of our little fractions of time and space. Even those who find their self-sacrificing duty, or their disinterested affection baffled, should abstain from censure of that great plan of which these forms so insignificant, a part, and should consider whether God cannot be justified in any way short of putting a loaf to every mouth just when it is hungry.

The great error of men, said Mr. Weiss, is in letting their human preferences master their divine preferences, and he proceeded to give some fine specimens of a higher style of character. Marot, in the time of Louis XIV., chose the sacrifice of his preferences; and Bernard Palissy, far from thinking the preservation of the mortal life the highest law of nature, made this reply to the entreaty of a time-serving monarch: "I have lived for sixty years, that I know exactly how to die." When our best efforts seem to go for nothing, and when our best intentions fail, the only remedy is trust. We the world defeats you, and heaven does not come to time, how are you to be assured, asked Mr. Weiss, that God has done his best for you? It may help, in such a case, to think of your best earthly friend, and remembering his firm affection, his perfect intention towards you, reflect that in the case of the Heavenly Father, still greater love is backed by sufficient wisdom and sufficient power. Thus you can confide fearlessly in God's whole plan, understanding that its accomplishment may be aided by the failure as well as the success of your individual purpose.

It was announced by the chairman of the lecture committee that Mr. Potter's discourse would be given later in the series.

The rival courses, called CHRISTIANITY AND SCIENCE, was to have given a double performance this time, consisting of a sermon on "Progress in Religion," Sunday evening, and a lecture on "Miracles," Monday afternoon, both by Prof. J. H. Seelye, of Amherst







## Miscellaneous Department.

### THE HILLS.

BY SARAH BOUNDNEY.

Come; for the mists are rising from the vale  
Like clouds of incense from a shrine of prayer;  
Come up among the hills, the free strong gale  
Is blowing freshly there.

There blooms the purple heather in its prime,  
There hums the wild-bee in its happy flight;  
There sound the sheep-bells like a fairy chime  
Drifting from height to height.

There float the light cloud shadows, and the blue  
Of the eternal dome above is high;  
There are no leafy boughs to screen from view  
That arch of sapphire sky.

Come, for the wild free solitude is sweet,  
And far below shall lie the world of care;  
No sound of strife, no tramp of restless feet  
Can ever reach thee there.

Come, when thy soul within thee is oppress'd  
With vague misgivings and with musings sad,  
For in the sense of freedom there is rest—  
The hills shall make thee glad.

Come, for each breath inspires some lofty thought,  
When the pure mountain air thy spirit lifts;  
The lessons that the ancient sages taught  
Were learned among the hills.

—Argosy.

### PRINTING IN CHINA.

EVERY newly ascertained fact respecting printing has an importance for the world; and although the progress of the art in China is entirely unconnected, we believe, with its progress in Europe, it is interesting to know what the Orientals had already done in the way of the multiplication of works of art at a time when monks in the West were toiling at the reproduction of manuscripts.

Klaproth, in his treatise on the *Compass-Mémoire sur la Boussole*—says that the first use of wooden blocks for printing dates from the middle of the tenth century of the Christian era. He says: "Under the reign of Ming-tsung, of the dynasty of the later Tang, in the second of the years Tchong-hing (932 A. D.), the ministers Fong-tao and Li-yun proposed to the Academy Koue-tsen-kien to revise the nine King, or canonical books, and to cause them to be engraved on blocks in order that they might be printed and sold. The Emperor adopted the proposition; but it was not until the time of the Emperor Thai-tou, of the dynasty of the latter Teheon, in the second of the years Kouang-chn (952 A. D.) that the engraving of the King was accomplished. They were then published and distributed throughout all the cantons of the empire." The same author adds: "Printing, originating in China, might have been known in Europe 150 years before it was discovered there if Europeans could have read and studied the Pesian historians; for the method employed by the Chinese is pretty clearly explained in the Djemma'a el-tewarikh of Rachid-eddin, who completed his immense work about the year 1310 A. D."

The subject has again come before the world through the labors of M. Stanislas Julien and M. Paul Champion, a chemist, who has spent some time in China in order to compare the industries of that country with the accounts found in native works, and to give the European world a practical and scientific account of the methods there employed. Their work is entitled "Industries Anciennes et Modernes de l'Empire Chinois, par M. Stanislas Julien, accompagnées de Notices par M. Paul Champion," etc. (Paris, Lacroix).

M. Julien and Champion go beyond M. Klaproth, and say that Europeans might have known printing 800 years before they did had they been in relation with China a few years before the commencement of the seventh century. With the process then known, imperfect as it was, it would have been possible to reproduce, at small cost, the master-works of Greek and Roman antiquity, and to have preserved a great number from the loss that is now irreparable.

If this be true, engraving on wood for the reproduction of text and drawings in China is infinitely more ancient than has been hitherto believed. The proofs are numerous. In the Chinese Encyclopedia, "Ke-tch-king-yuen," book xxxix. fol. 2, is the following passage:—"In the eighth day of the twelfth month of the thirteenth year of the reign of Wen-ti, founder of the dynasty of the Soui (593 A. D.) it was decreed that all drawings and texts in use should be collected and engraved on wood in order to be published." "This," adds the Chinese author, "was the commencement of printing by means of wooden blocks; and it will be seen that it occurred long before the epoch of Fong-ling-wang or Fong-tao, by whom it is said to have been invented about the year 932 A. D."

According to a Chinese encyclopedia, entitled "Po-tch-king-pien-lan," book xxi. fol. 10, which cites an earlier work, called "Pi-tsong," printing with wooden blocks commenced in the reign of the Soui as early as 581 A. D., advanced sensibly under the Tang (618 to 904 A. D.), increased rapidly under the five petty dynasties (907 to 960), and reached its full development, under the dynasty of the Song, between 960 and 1273. Now, supposing that the Chinese authors quoted did not all draw upon their imagination for the facts in question, this is startling evidence. Another Chinese writer, who lived in the middle of the eleventh century of our era, says positively that the invention of printing by means of wooden blocks dates back full 400 years before the time of Fong-ling-wang, to whom many Chinese writers, and Europeans after them, have attributed it. It appears, indeed, that it was already known and in use before the year 593; for in that year the Emperor ordered certain things to be printed without anything being said about the art being new.

Between the invention of wooden blocks for printing and that of movable types, came printing on stone, an invention believed to be unknown hitherto to the missionaries and savants of Europe. As early as the middle of the second century of the Christian era, it was the custom in China to engrave ancient texts on stone tablets in order to guard against the errors that crept in through the carelessness or ignorance of scribes. In the biography of Tsai-yong, in the annals of the latter Han, is the following passage:—"In the fourth year of the period Ai-ping (175 A. D.) Tsai-yong presented a memorial to the Emperor, praying him to cause the text of the six canonical books to be revised, corrected and settled; it was subsequently written by the memorialist himself, in red characters on stone tablets, and able artists were employed to cut away all the blank portions of the stone, leaving the characters in relief. These tablets were placed without the doors of the grand college, and the *literati* of all ages went daily to consult these tablets in order to correct their copies of the precious books." Of course, there was originally nothing in these tablets more connected with printing than in the Egyptian obelisks or the Damietta stone. Their object was simply the preservation of the sacred writings.

Towards the end of the Tang dynasty, about the year 904 A. D., the idea of using stones for reproduction arose, and texts were cut for this purpose, with the characters reversed. In this case the proceeding was the opposite of the former, the characters were incised, and, consequently, the printing was white on a black ground. The practice of printing from wooden blocks had, it

seems, either never been largely practiced or had fallen into disuse, for Fong-ling-wang, in his archaeological treatise, entitled "Tsi-kou-lo," says that during the troubles which arose after the extinction of the Tang dynasty, Ouen-tao opened the imperial tombs and possessed himself of the manuscripts and paintings inclosed there. He appropriated the envelopes and rouleaux, which were of gold, studded with precious stones, but left the documents where he found them; and thus the autograph manuscripts of the most eminent men of the Wei and Tsin dynasties, which the Emperors had preserved with religious care, were lost or fell into unworthy hands. But this accident, like so many others, was productive of important results for in the eleventh month of the thirteenth year of the Chou-hoa period (932 A. D.) the Emperor Thai-tong decreed that all the manuscripts which could be recovered by purchase or otherwise should be engraved on stone and printed. The mode employed at that time was, after the stone was inked, to lay the paper upon it and pass the hand over the back of the sheet; at present the Chinese use a brush for the same purpose, and thus produce far more perfect impressions.

No record seems to have been found of the manuscripts thus reproduced; but in the cyclopedia entitled "Tchou-pou-tch'hai" is embodied a work in two books, in which is a minute description of all the antique inscriptions and autographs of celebrated men reproduced in the manner described. It is to say, in white on a black ground, between the years 1143 and 1243 of the Christian era.

The practice of printing from wooden blocks seems to have been abandoned for a time, for we are told that from the period when Fong-ling-wang printed the five books of the King on stone that process was adopted for the publication of legal and historical works.

We now arrive at another step in the development of printing. In the period King-Li, between 1041 and 1049 A. D., according to the book last quoted, a blacksmith, named Pi-ching, invented a method of printing with what were called hopan or blocks composed of type. This word "ho-pan" is used at the present day in the imperial printing-office at Peking for the forms used in that establishment. The method adopted by Pi-ching is thus described:—"He made use of fine adhesive clay, which he formed into small regular cakes as thin as the pieces of money called Tshien, and on these he engraved the characters most frequently in use; and these types he burned in fire to harden them. A sheet of iron was placed upon a table, and covered with a coat of very fusible mastic composed of resin, wax and lime; an iron form, with vertical divisions to form columns, according to the Chinese mode of writing from the top to the bottom of the page, was laid upon the prepared iron plate and kept in position by the mastic; the types were then arranged close to each other in the columns, and when the whole of these were filled, the form was carried to the fire, in order to soften the cement, then returned to the table, when the types were forced into the mastic uniformly by means of a flat piece of wood, precisely like the planer in use for a similar purpose at the present day, and the face of the type was as equal as that of an engraved block of wood or stone. Two forms were used at the same time, so that as soon as a sufficient number of impressions had been taken from one page of type another was ready to complete the sheet, which then, as now, in Chinese printing, contained only two pages of printed matter, and both on the same side, the sheet being folded in half with the double edge outwards for binding. Pi-ching multiplied his types sometimes to the extent of twenty; and the duplicates not in use were kept carefully wrapped up in paper. The types were classed according to the tonic arrangement; and each class had its own particular case. When a character occurred that had not been previously prepared, a type was engraved, and, being dried by means of a straw fire, could be used immediately. The reasons given for the inventor not having used wooden types are, that the tissue of wood is hard in one place and soft in another, and that when wetted it becomes uneven; and further, that, when once in contact with the cement, wooden types could not easily be removed, whereas with terra-cotta types, the moment the form was done with and the iron plate warmed, they could be swept off with the hand without a particle of the mastic or even a stain remaining upon their surfaces.

When Pi-ching died, his companions, or partners, inherited his types, and preserved them with great care; but the invention fell out of use. And this is not surprising when we consider the nature of the Chinese language, for, in order to be able to print all kinds of works, it would have been necessary to have 106 cases, that being the number of sounds in the tonic arrangement. It was easier and more expeditious to paste the text down on the surface of a block and cut out the whites with a graver, as is practiced at the present day. From the death of Pi-ching down to a comparatively recent date, the Chinese seemed to have adhered constantly to this system of block-printing, but using for superior work copper-plates, instead of wood.

It was not until after 1662 that another change took place. In the reign of the Emperor Khang-hi certain missionaries, who enjoyed credit with that monarch, induced him to cause 250,000 movable types in copper to be engraved, which were used for printing a collection of ancient works, which formed 6,000 volumes, in 4to. This edition is admirably printed, and some of the works composing it are to be found in European libraries. Some years afterwards these types were all melted, and it took a century to replace them.

In the year 1773, the Emperor Khien-long decreed that 10,412 of the most important works in the Chinese language should be engraved on wood and printed at the cost of the State, but the Minister of Finance, Kin-kien, seeing the enormous number of blocks that would be required, and the immense expense that would be incurred, succeeded in persuading the Emperor to adopt the system of movable types, and submitted models of those required, arranged on sixteen plates, and accompanied by all the necessary instructions for the cutting of the dies, the striking of the matrices, the founding of the type and the composition. The ministerial proposition was adopted, and the works were ordered to be printed. A catalogue, descriptive and *raisonné*, published by imperial order and bearing the formidable title of "Sse-kou-tshouen-chou-tsong-mo-ti-yao," gives a full account of the above-mentioned works, and fills 120 vols. 8vo. This catalogue, which is to be found in the Bibliothèque Impériale de Paris, also contains a narrative of the undertaking.

The result of the decree was the establishment in the Palace of Peking of an edifice known as the Wou-ling-tien, in which a considerable number of works were printed every year by means of movable types, which received from the Emperor himself, it is said, the elegant appellation of tshin-tchin, or assembled pearls. The editions thus printed are of remarkable beauty. Unfortunately the establishment has recently been burnt down.

The official report which precedes one of these editions records a fact which may serve as a hint to Europeans. Our steel punches and copper matrices are exceedingly costly and liable to rust and oxidation. The Chinese have escaped both these evils by cutting their punches, or rather dies, in a fine-grained hard wood, the cost of which is between a halfpenny and a penny per type, and produce their matrices in a kind of porcelain; these are afterwards baked and from them are cast the types in an alloy of lead and zinc, some-

times mixed with silver. The justification of matrices composed of such material would seem a very difficult matter, on account of the shrinking in the fire, but works printed with types thus produced exhibit perfect regularity. Even if such matrices be unfitted for small type, it is possible that they might be found all-efficient for large and special characters.

Such is the history of the revolutions which the art of multiplying documents has undergone in China during some twelve centuries. At the present day, printing by means of movable types is making its way gradually in that country, and probably before long the use of wooden blocks will be discontinued. Many important works have issued from private presses; amongst others, "Wout-hsien-heon-pien," a treatise on the military art, in twenty-four volumes; "Li-tai-ti-li-yen-pien," a tonic dictionary of the names of towns, in sixteen volumes, 4to.; "Hui-kou-thou-tchi," a descriptive geography of the globe, from Chinese and European sources, in twenty volumes, 4to. These editions are far from rivaling those of the imperial press, but they are well executed, and more correct than those obtained from wooden blocks, as the Chinese printers, in using movable types, have naturally adopted the European system of proofs and revises.

G. W. Y.

—Athenaeum.

COLERIDGE'S OPINION OF WORDSWORTH.—Coleridge introduced Wordsworth early in life to his patron, Mr. Wedgewood, and was annoyed by the tone in which Mackintosh spoke of Wordsworth to the family, with which Mackintosh was about to be connected. Mackintosh having intimated his surprise at Coleridge's estimation of one so much his inferior, Coleridge was indignant, and replied: "I do not wonder that you should think Wordsworth a small man,—he runs so far before us, that he dwarfs himself in the distance."—From "Henry Crabbe Robinson's Diary."

### REBUKE.

THE world is old and the world is cold,  
And never a day is fair, I said.  
Out of the heavens the sunlight rolled,  
The green leaves rustled above my head,  
And the sea was a sea of gold.

The world is cruel, I said again,  
Her voice is harsh to my shrinking ear,  
And the nights are dreary and full of pain.  
Out of the darkness sweet and clear  
There rippled a tender strain.

Rippled the song of a bird asleep,  
That sang in a dream of the budding wood,  
Of shining fields where the reapers reap,  
Of a wee brown mate and a nestling brood,  
And the grass where the berries peep.

The world is false though the world be fair,  
And never a heart is pure, I said.  
And lo! the clinging of white arms bare,  
The innocent gold of my baby's head,  
And the lip of a childish prayer.

### WOMEN AS RULERS.

WITH regard to the fitness of women, not only to participate in elections, but themselves to hold offices or practice professions involving important public responsibilities; I have already observed that this consideration is not essential to the practical question in dispute; since any woman who succeeds in an open profession, proves by that very fact that she is qualified for it. And in the case of public offices, if the political system of the country is such as to exclude unfit men, it will equally exclude unfit women; while if it is not, there is no additional evil in the fact that the unfit persons whom it admits may be either women or men. As long therefore as it is acknowledged that even a few women may be fit for these duties, the laws which shut the door on those exceptions cannot be justified by any opinion which can be held respecting the capacities of women in general. But, though this last consideration is not essential, it is far from being irrelevant. An unprejudiced view of it gives additional strength to the arguments against the disabilities of women, and reinforces them by high considerations of practical utility.

Let us at first make entire abstraction of all psychological considerations tending to show that any of the mental differences supposed to exist between women and men are but the natural effect of the differences in their education and circumstances, and indicate no radical difference, far less radical inferiority, of nature. Let us consider women only as they already are, or as they are known to have been; and the capacities which they have already practically shown. What they have done, that at least, if nothing else is proved that they can do. When we consider how sedulously they are all trained away from, instead of being trained toward, any of the occupations or objects reserved for men, it is evident that I am taking a very humble ground for them when I rest their case on what they have actually achieved. For, in this case, negative evidence is worth little, while any positive evidence is conclusive. It cannot be inferred to be impossible that a woman should be a Homer, or an Aristotle, or a Michael Angelo, or a Beethoven, because no woman has yet actually produced works comparable to theirs in any of those lines of excellence. This negative fact in itself leaves the question uncertain, and open to psychological discussion. But it is quite certain that a woman can be a Queen Elizabeth, or a Deborah, or a Joan of Arc, since this is not inference, but fact. Now it is a curious consideration, that the only things which the existing law excludes women from doing, are the things which they have proved that they are able to do. There is no law to prevent a woman from having written all the plays of Shakespeare, or composed all the operas of Mozart. But Queen Elizabeth or Queen Victoria, had they not inherited the throne, could not have been entrusted with the smallest of the political duties, of which the former showed herself equal to the greatest.

If anything conclusive could be inferred from experience, without psychological analysis, it would be that the things which women are not allowed to do are the very ones for which they are peculiarly qualified; since their vocation for government has made its way, and become conspicuous, through the very few opportunities which have been given; while in the lines of distinction which apparently were freely open to them, they have by no means so eminently distinguished themselves. We know how small a number of reigning queens history presents, in comparison with that of kings. Of this smaller number a far larger proportion have shown talents for rule; though many of them have occupied the throne in difficult periods. It is remarkable too, that they have, in a great number of instances been distinguished by merits the most opposite to the imaginary and conventional character of women: they have been as much remarked for the firmness and vigor of their rule, as for its intelligence. When, to queens and empresses, we add regents, and viceroys of provinces, the list of women who have been eminent rulers of mankind swells to a great length.

Especially is this true if we take into consideration Asia as well as Europe. If a Hindoo principle is strongly, vigilantly, and economically governed; if order is preserved without oppression; if cultivation is extending, and the people prosperous, in three cases out of four that principle is under a woman's rule. This fact, to me an entirely unexpected one, I have collected from

a long official knowledge of Hindoo governments. There are many such instances: for though, by Hindoo institutions, a woman cannot reign, she is the legal regent of a kingdom during the minority of the heir; and minorities are frequent, the lives of the male rulers being so often prematurely terminated through the effect of inactivity and sensual excesses. When we consider that these princesses have never been seen in public, have never conversed with any man not of their own family except from behind a curtain, that they do not read, and if they did, there is no book in their languages which can give them the smallest instruction on political affairs; the example they afford of the natural capacity of women for government is very striking.—John Stuart Mill's "Subjection of Women."

A PLEA FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.—Don't expect too much of them; it has taken forty years, it may be, to make you what you are, with all their lessons of experience; and I will dare say you are a faulty being at best. Above all, don't expect judgment in a child, or patience under trials. Sympathize in their mistakes and troubles; don't ridicule them.

Remember not to measure a child's trials by your standard. "As one whom his mother comforteth," said the inspired writer, and beautifully does he convey to us the deep, faithful love that ought to be found in every woman's heart, the unflinching sympathy with all her children's griefs. When I see children going to their father for comfort, I am sure there is something wrong with their mother.

Let the memories of their childhood be as bright as you can make them. Grant them every innocent pleasure in your power. We have often felt our temper rise to see how carelessly their plans were thwarted by older persons, when a little trouble on their part would have given the child pleasure, the memory of which would last a lifetime.

Lastly, don't think a child hopeless because it betrays some very bad habits. We have known children that seemed to have been born thieves and liars, so early did they display these undeniable traits, yet we have lived to see those same children become noble men and women, and ornaments to society. We must confess they had wise, affectionate parents. And whatever else you may be compelled to deny your child by your circumstances in life, give it what it most values—plenty of love.

POWERFUL PREACHERS.—He is the best—the most powerful preacher—who tells the most truth in the best manner. We hear little or nothing of the oratorical display made by Christ or his apostles, but we feel the effects to-day throughout Christendom of the truths he uttered and the works he performed. We want live, healthy, vigorous men in the pulpit—men with messages from God to man—from the Source of light and life to the sin-sick soul. We do not want cold, clammy natures that freeze our blood and make us torpid; but we want the joyous and hopeful to enliven and encourage us—we want to be elevated, and not dragged down in spirit. We want the preacher who wins and draws, rather than him who narcotizes or repels.

### A PEARL.

BY W. C. WILKINSON.

EACH heart is shrouded many-fold from all  
Save her own introspections, and the pure  
All-seeing. Nothing intercepts that sight,  
Watching the innermost depths; but clouds of sin,  
The false reflexes of her self-deceit,  
The uncertain shapes of passion and the arts  
Of Satan have some power to warp and sway  
The heart's self-judgments; yet, the wish being strong,  
The interior eye can pierce these shroudings—search  
The heart of the heart, and know the last intent.  
Oh, happy they, who, searching so, discern  
In the still depths of spirit, the clear pearl  
Of a true thought to do the will of God!

—Christian Union.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES.—Three well-known archaeologists, Mr. Pullan, Mr. Wood and Mr. Dennis, have been recently excavating in Asia Minor. The antiquities discovered by these gentlemen fill upwards of two hundred cases, and are now on their way to England, to be added to the possessions of the British Museum.

The greater part of these antiquities is the result of six months' excavations among the ruins of the Temple of Minerva Polias at Priene, in Asia Minor, by Mr. R. Poplewell Pullan, who, as architect of Mr. Newton's expedition to Halicarnassus, rendered effectual services to archaeology, and has since distinguished himself by his explorations of the Temple of Baechus at Teos, and of Apollo Smintheus at the Troad, under the auspices of the Dilettanti Society. The cases now on their way to England contain fragments of the sculptural and architectural adornments of the Temple, including portions of the celebrated statue of Minerva mentioned by Pausanias, a colossal female head of a fine period, parts of several draped statues, heads of the Macedonian time, and fragments of the frieze, which in style closely resembles the relief on the Mausoleum, and is believed, in fact, to be by the same hand. There are also a few inscriptions of much interest.

Besides the marbles discovered by Mr. Pullan, there are thirty-three cases, the fruits of the labors of Mr. Wood at Ephesus. This gentleman, as is well-known, has been employed for some years past by the British Museum in seeking for the world-renowned Temple of Diana. Two cases sent from Asia Minor by Consul Dennis, whose researches among the tombs of the Lydian kings at Sardis were abruptly brought to a close by the want of funds, are also among the consignment of ancient marbles shipped by the Sinoon.

There is a crisis when every faithful son of God is agitated by a fierce controversy between the earthly and the divine elements of his nature. Self and the flesh seductively whisper, "Thou hast a life of many necessities; earn thy bread and eat it; and pay thyself for all thy trouble with a warm hearth and a soft bed." The voice of God thunders in reply, "Thy life is short, thy work is great, thy God is near, thy heaven is far; do I not send thee forth, armed with thought, and speech, and a strong right hand, to contend with the evil and avenge the good? Indulge no more, or I shall leave thee: do thy best and faint not; take up thy free-will, and come with me." By some such conflict does every great mind quit its ease to serve its responsibilities; part, if need be, with the sympathy of friends and the security of neighborhood, in fidelity to duty; and suffer wasting and loneliness, as in bleakest desert, till temptation be vanquished and hesitancy flung aside.—J. Martineau.

GALILEO.—The Italian philosopher, it is well known, in order to avoid the rack and imprisonment at the hands of the Inquisition, recanted his opinion that the earth went round the sun. The story that Galileo, on rising from his knees, after his formal abjuration, muttered "Eppur si muove," ("It does move though,") may be still employed in sermons and popular lectures, but is baseless. "Alone and without support, in the midst of that stern assembly, distressed in mind and suffering in body, we may fairly suppose that, prudential motives apart, his wit, far from being sharpened, had been numbed by despair and an-

guish at his humiliation."—Private Life of Galileo, (Macmillan and Co.)

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